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	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		
	INFORMATION REPORT	CD NO.	
COUNTRY	USSR (Caucasus)	DATE DISTR. 27 Apr. 1950	
SUBJECT	Jet Aircraft Observed near Aircraft Plant No. 31 in Tbilisi	NO. OF PAGES 4	
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1 , 25X1	Rate of aircraft production:  from the plant to and from the factory field until June of 1948, he often counted the numb towed to the factory field. The PWs often d	er of planes being iscussed that	25X1 25X1
25X1 [	rother batch of 8 to 10 planes had arrived. To 10 planes was observed on the road ever that other PWs said the plant produced only this was impossible. He bastements of Soviet workers and fellow PWs, counted 40 to 50 planes parked at the field, plausible, as 7 to 10 aircraft arrived every the field for 4 or 5 days for testing, and we the aircraft plant,	An average of y day. When told three planes a day, sed his opinion on repeatedly Such a number seemed day, remained at	25X1
2,	Elying:  a. Besides test flights with jet fighters, to saveral times each month. According to Sovi courier planes brought orders for the aircrafew hours, the aircraft took off again.	anded at the fleid et workers, these	
	b. Five or six jet fighters were seen on the same time. They were started several times or twice every day. At first, noise similar by a two-stroke engine was heard. This containutes; then a high-pitched and loud howling country afterwards, the plane began to taxi at the ground after 330 feet at most.	and exchanged once to that produced inued for several g sound was heard;	
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c. A former German officer and flight instructor for jet fighters, Baron von LILIENTHAL, told the PTs that, according to his experience, these jet planes reach an altitude of at least 6,600 feet after 30 seconds, but that their speed was about 190 miles below the maximum speed attained by the German jet planes.

- d. Then the jet planes flew over the group of working PWs, a shrill howling sound was heard. The planes made a sudden landing approach without circling the field as the courier planes did. The jet planes rolled to a stop about 850 feet after touching the ground. Former air force officers estimated the landing speed at about 190 mph.
- e. The aircraft were very maneuverable. Acrobatics performed at a considerable altitude were seen daily. A woman pilos was particularly excellent at this.
- f. Ten Soviet Air Force officers were test pilots, including five women between 25 and 35 years old. The ground personnel totaled about 40 men.
- g. The airfield was run by the Soviet Air Force. The test pilots sometimes were civilian clothes.
- 3. Description of the observed jet fighters (see Annex):

a. One jet engine, mounted half unter fuselage, half in front section of fuselage, length of engine about 6½ feet, extending from nose as far as about 16 inches beyond leading edge of wing. Air exhaust outlet in conspicuous step of fuselage cylinder-shaped turbine (source saw the loading of a turbine at the plant where he worked for some weeks in 1948). Diameter of turbine: 36 inches. Sterting motor similar to DKN motor. Then it was pointed out that the length of the turbine was previously given at about 15 feet, the air craft was 26½ feet long. The section of the engine from the nose as far as the leading edge of the wing was one fourth the total length of the plane.

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- b. Wings: Loveving monoplane with little or no sweep-back and slightly dihedral. Leading edge tapering, trailing edge almost straight, tips rounded and very thin, wing span not more than 25.4 feet. Former air force officers compared the wing span with that of the Me=109, wing chord at root about 5 feet, at tips about 2 to feet.
- c. Tail assembly: Single rudder assembly set above rear section of fuselage. Elevator assembly set at same level as rudder assembly. Pointed rear section of fuselage conspicuously projecting beyond tail assembly.
- d. Landing geer: Two wheels under wings retracting outward into nacelles, distance of wheels 72 inches at most. Nose wheel under turbine, about 20 inches behind nose of fuselage, retracting inward.



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	e. Fuselage: Slightly more compact than the Le-109, obtuse nose, rear tapering almost to a point. Section of fuselage forward of wings one fourth the total length of the fuselage. Length about 26 the feet. Previously stated lengths of 30 and 36 feet were considered impossible Diameter of fuselage at wing section 3,3 feet.	25X1
	f. Cockpit: Flat, about 16 inches high, front section with a pronounced slant. Rear section almost straight, beginning at leading edge and extending beyond trailing edge so that the groundward vision of observer was unlimited. Two seats (pilot and observer) facing in opposite directions. Plexiglass canopy.	
	g. Armament: Two rigid heavy machine guns projecting about 10 inches from each of the leading edges of wings putting covers over these four machine guns after each landing). According to air force officers, the machine guns were of 13.8 mm caliber, definitely not 7.65 mm. The first machine gun was mounted about 20 inches from the fuselege; the two machine guns of each wing were 30 inches apart.	25X1
	only aircraft fitted with four machine guns, he believed it possible that some of the sircraft were equipped with only two machine guns. The plane was also fitted with one 20 mm cannon firing through the air intake. A bomb release mechanism was not seen.	
_	h. Faint: Azure. A white Soviet star with a two inch red border was painted on each side of the fuselage and under such of the wings.	25X1
L	i. Fuselage and wings of smooth duraluminum.	
	k. One antenna extended from the center of the cockpit as far as the tail assembly.	
'n	The factory field about two miles east of the plant had an about 4,000 x 165-foot runway which had a 6-inch concrete about 4,000 x 1	

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a. This report and two previous reports\* constitute the only information available on a two-seat jet fighter (seats facing in opposite direction) built in TBILISI. The data contained in the report must be viewed critically until the existence of such an aircraft design is confirmed by further returnees.

b. The statements contained in the second part of this report are incorrect. Appared from Release 2003400 the the representation of the observed jet fighter. Algebra machine gun has never existed in Germany, served jet fighter.

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	ood free	25X1A	
25X1	although there was a 13.1 mm machine gun 131. It is assum observed armament was a Soviet type 12.7 mm machine gun. of the 20 mm cannon in the center of the air intake is like result of an error in observation.  The length and wing span of the aircra be underestimated, a fact which may have led to the mistake that the exhaust outlet of the turbine was a short distance leading edge of the wings and not, as in reality, put in 1 trailing edge.	The location ewise the fit seem to the statement e behind the	25X1
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25X1A	1 Annex: Jet fighter observed in TBILISI		•